Amusements.

NATIONAL ACADEMY-2 to 6:30-8:30 to 11 p. m. Loan Exhibition of Portraits. Loan Exhibition of Portraits.

ABBET'S THEATRE—S-Macbeth.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-S-The Sporting Duchess.

AMERICAN THEATRE—S-The Great Diamond Robbery.

BIJOU THEATRE—2-8:15—The Widow Jones. BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-His Excellency. CHICKERING HALL-4-Lecture.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-For Pair Virginia DALY'S THEATRE-2:15-8:15-Hansel and Gretel EDEN MUSEE-Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-Christopher, Jr. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Ambitt GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Cricket on the Hearth an Lend Me Five Shillings.

GARRICK THEATRE-2-8:20-Leonardo.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-Charley's Aunt.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-\$:10-Fleur-de-Lis. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S:15-The Heart of Mary-HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-The Gay Parisians IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-The Wigard's Ravine KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-S-The Prisoner of Zenda.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8-The Shop Girl. PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12 to 12-Vaudeville STANDARD THEATRE-8:20-The Capitol STAR THEATRE-S:30-Year One.

Business Notices.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1895.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Russian Foreign Minister is said to have informed the Embassy in London that the report of a Chino-Russian secret treaty in unfounded. = Advices from Aleppo are to the effect that fighting between Turks and Arme nians has been going on for three days in Marash. Advices from Vladivostock are to the effect that a British naval squadron has concentrated at Foo-Chow. - Dr. Lüger, leader of the Anti-Semites and First Vice-Burgomaster of Vienna, was again elected Burgomaster.

DOMESTIC .- The trial of H. H. Holmes for murder proceeded in Philadelphia; the accused man recalled his counsel. —— The wife of ex-Consul Waller received a letter from her husband, telling of his pitiable condition in a French prison. - A fund was started in Richmond to replace the burned buildings of the University of Virginia. —— George H. Smith and Charles W. Davis were executed by electricity at Clinton The Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower courts in certain actions brought by the owners of property in Third-ave. against the elevated railroad

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-News was received ada had been landed in Cuba. ____ A meeting for the discussion of local option and Sunday saloons was held in Chickering Hall, Seth Low being one of the speakers. —— A mass-meeting in the interests of canal improvement was held at Cooper Union. - The jury for the trial of David F. Hannigan for the murder of olomon H. Mann was completed and the taking of testimony begun. ---- Winners at Morris Park: Bon Ami, Belmar, Wernberg, Hugh Penny, Wishard and Hawarden.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 39 degrees; highest, 51 degrees; average,

The Board of Estimate has completed the provisional budget, and the total shows an increase of nearly \$6,000,000 over last year. Probably considerable reductions may be made in some of the estimates when the final work on the budget is done in December. It will not escape attention that there has been no cutting down in advance of election for political effect, in the familiar Tammany style, with the intention of increasing the amounts allowed after the casting of the votes. Mayor Strong and his associates have pursued a straightforward busi-

There will be an unusual array of able speakers at the mass-meeting to be held this evening at the Cooper Union by the Committee of Fifty. They are all eminent New-Yorkers, and profoundly interested in all that appertains to the best interests of the city. Mr. James C. Carter will preside, and the issues of the campaign will be presented and analyzed by Mr. Choate, Mr. Peckham, President Low, Mr. Schurz, Mr. J. Harsen Rhoades and Mr. C. S. Smith. The course of the Committee of Fifty in this campaign needs no apology or defence. The rally under its auspices will have no partisan character, except in so far as opposition to all that Tammany represents can be called partisan. There ought to be, and we do not doubt that there will be, a large audience of intelligent and earnest men and women at the Cooper Union

The police shake-up which occurred yesterday had been anticipated by the statements published several weeks ago, and therefore excited little surprise. Five captains and several acting captains were transferred, one acting captain was reduced to his former rank and over 300 sergeants, roundsmen and patrolmen were sent to new fields of activity. No one who knows the disposition of the Police Commissioners will doubt that the changes are made for the good of the service, or question the wisdom of making them at this time. One of the objects in view is to prevent pernicious political activity on the part of a number of members of the force, who by the transfers will find themselves far removed from their old cronies and haunts, and will not have time prior to the election to make new and valuable connections.

That a man like ex-Park Commissioner Bell should resign from Tammany Hall is not in the least wonderful, but the revelations which he makes regarding Wigwam methods will cause people to inquire how it is that any man with a spark of self-respect and independence can continue to hold relations with such an organization. Mr. Bell says that, while inclined to step dency of the Republic, M. Faure, followed M.

cause he hoped for a thorough Tammany reorganization. He has now abandoned that hope and can no longer submit to the brutal bossism which prevails in East Fourteenth Street. Mr. Bell intimates clearly enough that Tammany is as much the creature of Croker as ever by what he says about the nominations being cletated by one man. His statement makes it pi a that the reorganization of Tammany Hall is an impossibility.

One of the close Senate districts is the new one composed of Greene and Ulster countles. Under the old apportionment Schoharie County was grouped with these two. The change is favorable to the Republicans because Schoharle invariably gives a Democratic majority. In 1892 Cleveland carried Ulster and Greene by 215 plurality, but last year Morton's plurality there was 1,883. The Republicans therefore have a good deal more than a fighting chance of carrying the district under normal conditious; and the chance is particularly good this year because Senator Jacob Rice has been renominated by the Democrats. Rice is dear to David B. Hill because he is a man after Hill's heart. But his record at Albany is all against him. 'The Republican candidate for Senator, Charles Davis, is a prominent and popular lawyer of Ulster County, and our special dispatch from Kingston indicates that he is going to be elected.

THE NEW-JERSEY CONTEST.

This week ex-Senator Griggs closes a campaign in which he has rendered inestimable service to the cause of honest government, and has gained rare laurels for himself. Delighting friends and winning over many opponents, he has steadily appealed to the uprightness and the common-sense of voters, showing that the practical results which they sought by the remarkable uprising last year cannot be completed and made lasting except by the election of an Executive who is under no obligation to the old gang of plunderers. Allan L. McDermott conspicuously fighting the battle for McGill, and going to Mr. Griggs's own city to close the struggle by rehearsing fables about him, makes it only too clear what the old gang and its instruments want. They are not fooling away their time in making a desperate struggle for McGill. Their exertions and sacrifices plainly indicate their certainty that he will suit them, if they can only elect him. Character counts tremendously for a man who

has never been known to consort with evil-doers or plunderers of the people in any of his political efforts. Thus it is natural that men dismiss with indifference the assertion that Mr. Griggs has been a beneficiary of the racetrack ring. No doubt he has at times been engaged as a lawyer to perform an attorney's service in de fending legal interests by clients whose moral character he did not at all approve, but it is not even alleged by anybody that merely as an attorney Mr. Griggs has tried so to distort the law as to wrong public interests, while his whole course as a public officer, member of the Legisature and citizen has been one of constant hostility to the vices and the crimes which have cursed New-Jersey. The bearing of the man wherever he has been has convinced multitudes of his integrity and fearlessness, and probably not one sensible man in the State imagines that Mr. Griggs would be a willing instrument or could be used as a dupe by any of the plundering rings. It would be roost fortunate for his Democratic opponent if there were the same certainty as to him.

In all their boasts the Democrats of New-Jersey seem to be counting upon an oldtime vote and majority in the strongholds of fraud, by which they were able to hold the State in previous contests. They do not seem to know what it means that the registration has been reduced about 20,000 in the Democratic wards of a few cities. If they imagine that experienced managers like Murphy and Hobart are mistaken, and the exposures of crime and convictions of Democratic election swindlers have meant nothing, they may have some disappointment in store for them. But the great responsibility which now rests upon every upright citizen of New-Jersey is to see that a full vote is brought out. That is the work ablest managers always absolutely need the aid of every honest voter with his friends and neighbors.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The fall of the Ribot Ministry may have been unexpected. It is not in the least surprising. An accurate and comprehensive explanation of it may be given in a single phrase, to wit: Responsibility without authority. That has been the secret of many a Ministerial crisis in the French Republic, and will probably be of many more, unless a change shall be effected in the governmental system. M. Ribot was what we call-not quite correctly-the Premier. That is to say, he was President of the Council. With that office he coupled the Ministry of Finance, and he discharged the duties of both in a manner commanding the confidence of France and the admiration of the world. There is no question of his integrity, of his ability, or of his fitness to remain at the head of the French Cabinet. He was, however, technically nothing but "primus inter pares." He had no authority over his fellow-Ministers. He could not dictate their policy. He had not even chosen them according to his own desires. They were forced upon him as his colleagues by the exigencies of party politics, and were left free to do as they pleased regardless of his will; and yet he was regarded as responsible for them and their doings, and, by the unwritten law of official etiquette, as soon as the Chamber of Deputies expressed lack of confidence in any one of them, the President of the Council and all the rest were compelled

The fault lies with the system, not with M. Ribot; and M. Ribot's successor, whoever he may be, will probably sooner or later fall a victim to the same system. What is most hopeful in the whole situation, however, is the fact that no such crisis seems in the least to imperil republican institutions. The Republic has lasted twenty-five years, and has had-if we have counted them correctly-no less than thirty-two Ministries. There is no perceptible tendency toward a lengthening of the Ministerial tenure. Yet there can be no question that the Republic is steadily growing in strength and stability. Twenty, or even ten, years ago every Ministerial crisis set men to speculating on the probabilities of a revolution and a monorchical restoration. Now there is no thought of such a catastrophe. A change of Ministry means merely the going out of one set of Republicans and the coming in of another set of equally steadfast Republicans. Neither Ministerial crisis, nor Presidential crisis, neither the resignation of a Ribot nor the murder of a Carnot, nor yet the desertion of a Casimir-Perier, puts popular

government in peril for a single day. It is thought the new Ministry will be more Radical in tone than the one which has just fallen, and that M. Bourgeois will be its nominal head. M. Bourgeois was talked of at the last crisis before this, namely, in January, 1895. The Dupuy Ministry fell, as that of M. Ribot has fallen, over the question of the Southern Railway scandals. M. Brisson, the President of the Chamber, advised the President of the Republic to ask M. Bourgeois to form a new one. Instead of doing so, M. Casimir-Perier resigned his office. His successor in the Presi

gentleman could not find a set of colleagues to suit him, and would not venture to take office with such colleagues as he could get, so he declined, and M. Ribet undertook the task. If now M. Bourgeois shall take office, it will be in order that the prosecution of the Deputies and others involved in the scandals may be pressed more vigorously, since it was he who brought the Panama swindlers to book. Apart from that, we may expect little change in the policy of the Government, M. Bourgeols is reckoned a triffe more radical than M. Ribot, but there is probably little difference between them. They have long been close friends and political associates. They were colleagues in the De Freycinet Ministry of 1890, in the Loubet Ministry of 1892, and in M. Ribot's own Ministries of 1892 and 1893. It was as Minister of Justice that M. Bourgeois prosecuted the Panama ring. This crisis will, therefore, doubtless pass and leave scarcely a ripple upon the steady and, on the whole, placid current of French politics.

MICHAEL'S "REVOLT."

If to-day the atmosphere at the Republican headquarters is gloomy with forebodings of disaster, and moody melancholy takes the place of buoyant hope; if Republicans meeting each other on the street stare vacantly at each other in wordless woe; if the betting becomes suddenly \$5,000 to a doughnut on the success of the Tammany ticket, and East Fourteenth Street out of deep depression bursts into a blaze of glory, there's just one man in this town who will not be astonished in the least. He is looking for it. As a matter of fact, he set it off himself. Set it off with a slow match. A slow match three columns long, in nonparell type, in the evening edition of yesterday's "New-York Sun." Very thoughtful it was in him, too, to make it so long; it gave everybody an opportunity to get away while it was sizzling. It was Michael Kerwin who did it. He will be up very early this morning-if, indeed, he has not sat up all night for it-to witness the effect. Michael revolted yesterday afternoon. Revolted from the Republican party-a party which, as he eloquently says in the course of his revolt, "produced Lincoln, Grant and Garfield," and which, he might have added, kept Kerwin in office several years. "The New-York Sun," publishing the revolt in full under extremely startling headlines, remarks, sympathetically, that it is "the severest blow" the supporters of the Union ticket have received. Obviously, this also is Michael's view. He meant it to be a corker. He must have been in training for it several weeks.

We regret that limited space prevents our publishing it in full in The Tribune. For Michael ls a picturesque person, and it would be our wish to give him a reasonable amount of room, even though he be spreading ruin and dealing disaster all round. If he had compressed his revolt into a paragraph or two, or even half a column, we should have taken pleasure in giving him full swing. But three columns of nonpareil type for the revolt of one man-even though the man be Michael Kerwin, and at this stage of the game-we never could think of it. We might have felt differently about it if he had revolted earlier in the game. If, for instance, he had revolted at the time when the removal of Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin by Mayor Strong not only foreshadowed the total failure of the Reform movement, but furnished convincing proof that it had already suffered shipwreck, we should have printed his entire revolt, even to the extent of three columns, with the greatest pleasure, for then it would have been timely. Or if he had postponed his revolt until immediately after the nominations had been completed and all the efforts of Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach to save the ticket by putting Michael's name on it somewhere had failed, we should even then have been glad to print it in full, for it would have related directly to something current and contemporaneous. But the truth is-though we hate to say it-that Michael has delayed his revolt too long, for one

A considerable portion of his revolt, we observe, is taken up with a rather lurid exposition of his views concerning Mayor Strong, who, he says, "to put it plainly, proved a cutthroat." This is, of course, true-that is what he was elected for-but the Mayor not being a candidate at the pending election, it hardly seems pertinent in this revolt. Nor do we understand precisely why, in speaking of the county ticket, he should say: "What, this a Republican ticket?

. Shade of Conkling forbid!" No one will deny that it is eloquent-the revolt abounds in eloquence all the way through-but, really, Michael ought to know that the shade of Conkling had nothing to do with making or naming the ticket. He should have appealed to the other fellow-to Platt in the flesh-to forbid it. . In closing his revolt Michael expresses his fixed conviction that the Republican party has made a stupendous mistake; that it has "stultifled and demeaned itself"; that it cannot "justify itself in the eyes of the people," and that he be untrue to the party's best interests" if he neglected "to point out the treachery and cow-"ardice which-more surely than the attacks of "other enemies-threaten its life here in New-"York City." From which we infer that the revolt is merely temporary and local, and that he will go away somewhere by himself and walt for the party to repent and come back to him This is a handsome thing to do. It shows good feeling. But, of course, the party cannot expect to be taken back into his full fellowship without making amends for its treachery to him by putting him up for something. That is a sine qua non. And Mr. Platt ought to do something for him while he waits,

A QUEER DISTINCTION.

Corporations whose interests are supposed to be antagonistic not infrequently carry a controversy to extremities, presumably under legal-advice, and in so doing commit acts which have every appearance of lawlessness. The United States Pipe Line Company, for example, has been busil" laying its conduits to tide-water through the State of New-Jersey, and in the course of the operation has just succeeded by stratagem in putting them under the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. This was not at all to the liking of the latter company, nor in accordance with its expectations, and so, when the trick had been secretly and adroitly accomplished, it sent a large force of men to rip up the pipes already laid. But the opposing force was too strong to be summarily ejected from the spot, and was, moreover, in possession of some unforeseen advantages of position which would have made a general conflict rather more hazardous to the railroad than to its adversary; and therefore both sides rested on their arms, with only an occasional scrimmage of brief duration between individuals. But though the fighting was merely desultory on Monday and nobody was killed, there were confident predictions of bloody work on Tuesday. The two corporations continued to be represented by their respective combatants, the populace attended in considerable numbers to witness the anticipated slaughter, and the only default appears to have been on the part of the civil au-

We do not know that there was anything tion. Mr. Bell says that, while inclined to step dency of the Republic, M. Faure, followed M. down and out a year ago, he did not do so be. Brisson's advice and invited M. Bourgeois to really novel about this affair. Such proceedings nition of the reasonable rights of the United is to be ornamented with pearls and gold.

become President of the Council. But that are quite familiar and present the same general features. Perhaps the most singular fact in connection with them is that they attract scarcely any attention outside the immediate neighborhood which furnishes spectators. As we said at the outset, the presumption is that tactics of this sort are not adopted by corporation officials for the purpose, on the one side, of doing some specific thing and, on the other, of preventing its being done, except with the approval of lawyers. If such a sanction were not taken for granted, persons who are not lawyers would be likely to conclude that the peace had been broken, and to wonder why the public authorities had not interfered, as they certainly would have done in the case of an ordinary, vulgar, reprehensible riot. To citizens who have not had the advantage of a legal training the difference is not readily apparent. If left to their in a Cabinet of which M. Ribot was the head own unguided and feeble judgment, they would probably think, and might even go so far as to assert with more or less warmth of feeling and expression, that the officers of corporations who instigate a breach of the peace and the subordinates who fight under their orders ought to be treated just as others would be if they engaged in a similar proceeding. And even with due regard to the legal advisers aforesaid, we cannot see why it should be deemed clever and commendable for corporations to accomplish their purposes by violence, so long as individual citizens are compelled to settle their controversies in the courts.

THE VOTING MACHINE.

One of the most interesting developments of the coming election will be the operation of the voting machines, which are to be used more extensively than ever before, in accordance with the provisions of the statute authorizing their employment. Every political contest, however nstructive in its progress and satisfactory to the majority in its result, involves numerous vexations which it would be a positive advantage to avoid. Much trouble and considerable expense were incurred this year, for example securing an intelligent and reputable force of election officials, and unceasing vigilance will be necessary to prevent fraud at the polls. At this late stage, moreover, there is great uncertainty about the contents of the ballot, and the printers have a hard task to accomplish. Most of these and similar burdens and perplexities are avoidable through the use of the voting machine, which has given entire satisfaction wherever it has been employed, and which is coming into more common use every year. It is believed to be capable of adjustment to all possible requirements, and practically incapable of breaking down or in any way failing to do its

We do not think that the time has yet come for a universal or even general adoption of this device. But we are glad to see it tested with increasing thoroughness, and we hope that a faithful report of its operation will be made wherever it is employed this year.

BRITISH FRIENDLESSNESS.

England has long rejoiced in her geographical insularity, as a source of security and strength. She is now beginning to regret her political isolation, as a cause of embarrassment and loss. There is in international politics to-day no fact more noteworthy than the friendlessness of England. It is literal truth to say she is disliked by every European Power, with the single exception of Italy. Nobody realizes this more than do Englishmen themselves, and they are now paying some serious attention to it. Their leading journals confess it and frankly discuss the fact with real concern. There is, no doubt, much reason for this feeling on the part of other Powers. The ways of England are not as those of her neighbors. She is less snave, less adaptable; perhaps more straightforward. She assumes an air of superiority. She patronizes everybody. More than all else, she has committed the unpardonable sin of success, She has not only done that, but she has done it where others have falled. France and Portugal were first in India, and Spain and France thing, and made it too long, for another. Most in North America, and Holland and Portugal But the first are now last, and the last has become first. The history of the last four centuries is a record of the successes of England and of the failures of all other Powers in colonization. To-day the British Empire is the only great colonial empire in the world. No wonder England has no friends.

The average Englishman may say he does not care if this is so. He really does care much. Or, at any rate, his nation, collectively, does care; and with good cause. In more than one important occurrence of late years England has been thwarted, baffled, and even injured, just because of her lack of friends. In Africa she has had to submit to practical severance of the "wasp's waist" of her Empire through the ill will of Germany. She had to stand idly by while France partitioned Siam. In the Chino-Japanese War her interests were greater than those of all other European Powers combined. Yet she had to stand alone and count as a mere cipher, while Russia, France and Germany dictated terms of settlement at will. Now, if Russia makes the menstrous grab she is said to contemplate, what can England do? If she protests or resists, it must be alone, or with no ally but Japan. Not even Germany will stand with her. Thus hopelessly estfanged from her European neighbors, what wonder if she turns to the United States? We have not the same cause to dislike her as they. We cherish no resentment for the tyranny of George III; nor even for the more recent hostility of Mr. Gladstone and his contemporaries a generation ago. We are chiefly of the same blood and speech, the same institutions and traditions, as England. Yet there is unquestionably throughout this country a feeling of distrust and dislike for England scarcely less than that cherished by the most hostile of European Powers. The cause of it may differ from that in their case, but it is just as strong and just as evident, and it is a cause that only England herself can remove.

This fact, that Great Britain is thus politically isolated and friendless, is one that may well give her statesmen pause in their swashbuckling crusades in South America and elsewhere. It may also well indicate to our own State Department its opportunity to effect a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the varius matters now in dispute. There is no room for talk about taking advantage of England's plight any more than when, in the stress of the Cuban War, we urged Spain to a payment of the Mora claim. We are not responsible for England's plight, and we are privileged to take advantage of every circumstance that brings England into a more reasonable frame of mind and makes a proper settlement more easy. Some English papers are making appeal for America's friendship, even for some sort of an alliance between England and America in dealing with Asian affairs. No doubt there is some similarity of interests. It would be almost as distasteful and injurious to us as to England to have Russia annex Corea, establish a protectorate over China and check the progress of Japan. But we have still greater interests nearer home, and they must be safeguarded first. If England wants our friendship, she can have it. But she must win it by acting worthily. Let her cease her arrogant and oppressive pretensions in Venezuela, and submit the boundary dispute to peaceful arbitration. That will be a guarantee of good faith and friendship, and a recog-

States that will command instant and appreciative sympathy throughout this Nation. But a continuance in her present illogical and unjustifiable course will cause distrust and animosity to continue, and will perpetuate the friendlessness and isolation of England, so far, at least, as the greatest English-speaking nation in the world is concerned.

If a voter places a cross in front of the name of every candidate he wishes to vote for, there

can be no mistake regarding his intent and the correctness of his ballot, whether he votes a straight ticket or not. The provision of the circle at the head of the column is a concession to ignorance or laziness that ought not to be called for in a community where the general grade of intelligence is high. Among the candidates for judicial honors this year there is no one more deserving of the united support of every organization opposed to Tam-

many than Ernest Hall. Judge Hall has been a consistent Republican since the days when a mere lad he shouldered a musket and went to the front to save the Union. And yet though at all times aggressive in his Republicanism, he has never lost sight of the fact that the judicial office should be kept aloof from politics, emphasizing his views on this subject in a practical manner by the active support of Democratic nominees for the bench whenever they happened to merit support by reason of their superiority over candidates of other parties. It is this independence of character which has railled around Mr. Hall in his present candidacy the support of good citizens of all shades of politics. He is indorsed, in addition to being the regular nominee of the Republican party, by the State Democracy and the Committee of Fifty. If the second of a stainless life, the unselfish services rendered the public by a private citizen, the high esteem of his professional brethren and the love of his neighbors are to play any part in the election of Judges, then The Tribune predicts not only Judge Hall's elevation to the Bench, but a rousing majority in his

The Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn has een the scene of some notable Republican meetings in the past. Another is to be held there tomorrow night, and our party friends across the river should take paints to see that the huge building is well filled. The principal speaker, it is announced, will be ex-Senator Hiscock, and he will be ably supported.

Of all the military and semi-military operations conducted on paper from his present headquarters at Concord, N. H., by Senator Chandler, whether it be the annihilation of England by the Canada route or the surrender of his own forces to Dr. Gallinger, none possess so quixotic a flavor as his warfare upon the trunk lines, the Interstate Commerce Commission and Commissioner Knapp. We can understand, of course, why political necessities should demand that hotshot be poured into the camp of conspirators engaged in fastening a "\$3,000,000,000 yoke upon the necks of the people," but we really fail to see why the Interstate Commerce Commission should be raked fore and aft for declining to take official notice of a crime not yet committed. The correspondence between the Senator and Mr. Knapp furnishes some interesting and suggestive reading. and as a display of pyrotechnics pure and simple the Concord end of it is by far the more entertaining of the two. But after expressing our profound gratitude for the entertainment we are ound to say that the facts and the logic are all on the other side. Mr. Knapp makes it tolerably clear that competition is not after all the panacea for all railroad and corporation ills, and that that section of the country of which the Senator is so conspicuous an ornament is more than any other an example of the benefits conferred by consolidation.

Alexander S. Williams ought to be beaten, but the way to beat him is not by scratching his name off the ballot; it is by voting for David Schwartz, who is by long odds the best candidate for Senator in the XIIth District.

The provincial critic laterpreted by Artemas Ward remarks: "Whether we consider the length of this poem or the style in which it is written, we feel that we shall express no opinion upon it and hope that it will be heard in other towns." A like hope accompanies Hill in his departure for Ohlo people have forgotten what is the matter with in South Africa, and France again in Egypt. to join his voice to the political cacophony now ception, Macbeth appears a noble person fallen from ruling there. New-York has had quite enough of it. Even the old political bruisers with whom he has trained so long, putting up with them any number of dark jobs, give him the cold shoulder, showing that they have no further use for his aid or alliance. Whether his oratory will help or hurt the chances of Brice remains to be seen, but that Ohio patriot and statesman is in some respects a man after his own heart, and there is no doubt that he will do his best. If he were not so well known he would carry more weight and inspire more confidence abroad as at home, and perhaps the same may be said of his sugary protagonist. They are not entirely unworthy of each other and will probably go into political retirement together, a refuge both are well calculated

PERSONAL.

D. L. Moody will soon begin a noteworthy series of revival services at Atlanta, Ga., in a tabernacle seating 7,000 people, which has just been built for

The "Nouvelle Revue" tells an interesting story about M. Camille Flammarion, the astronomer. Fifteen years ago, when he was turning over the possibility of putting up a telescope on top of his hous e received a letter signed E. Meret, of Bordeaux, offering him a house and land near Parts for an obser vatory. Thinking it a joke, M. Flammarion paid no attention to it. A second and third letter followed. The last ran as follows: "I am more than seventy. am beginning to lose my eyesight. But others peat to you that I possess at Juvisy, not far from Parks, a small estate where I formerly dabbled in astronomy. I do not wish to part with the land-l prove to you an oasis of repose. Only answer me by one word, 'Yes.' You will then go and see it, and if you do not like it you will sell it." M. Flammarion wondered if some mysterious mental communication had not passed between himself and his unknown friend. Moreover the ofter which would have once bewildered him was most opportune, the sale of his "Popular Astronomy" having been so large as to have produced £0,000. So he made a journey to Bordeaux, found and thanked his unknown friend, and turned a band of masons and carpenters into the "Cour de France." the estate having been thus named because the Kings of France stopped there to change horses when making their regular yearly migrations from Paris to Fontainebleau. A small obelisk still stands in the village with the triple dedication to "God—The King—The Ladies!" It was from this old house that Napoleon, after a sleepless night, started in 1814 for Fontainebleau to make his abdication. The observatory is set on a hill with a wide view sweeping the horizon, and here M. Flammarion has been enabled to collect a set of beautiful astronomical and sleephotographic instruments, and can enjoy himself to nis heart's content. and if you do not like it you will sell it." M. Flam-marion wondered if some mysterious mental comphotographic instrum

Governor Coffin, of Connecticut, will deliver the pening address at the National Christian Workers' Convention, to be held in New-Haven on Novem

William Adkinson, of Harrisburg, Ky., who is eighty-one years of age, is an enthusiastic wheel-man, and may enter the old men's race next spring to compete for the \$100 diamond. "Old Pomp," the colored porter of the University

of Pennsylvania, has held that position since 1854. "As a consequence," says "The Philadelphia Rec-"the faithful, good-natured darky enjoys privileges extended to no other person connected with the university. Even Provost Harrison bows with no small deference to 'Pomp,' and the professors and students alike obey his mandates and respect his wishes. 'Pomp' carries his importance with well-assumed dignity, and is the special pride of hundreds of the students and alumni of the big school. He is widely known by reason of his fognor.

The will of the late Mrs. Heloise C. Smith, of West Chester, Penn., bequeaths her country seat, worth \$199,000 to the Protestant Episcopal City Mission of West Chester. An endowment accompanies the real estate.

The coronation robe of the Empress of Re

upon a chain of steel: but the actor was at his

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

HENRY IRVING AND ELLEN TERRY-"MACBETH." Henry Living and Ellen Terry, making their re-

entrance upon the New-York stage after an absence of two years, appeared last night in Abbey's Theatre, and presented the most imaginative of

Shakespeare's plays, the great tragedy of "Mac-There is little need to dwell on the welcome that greeted them. Their place in the affection as well as in the judicious esteem of this community was long since gained, and their coming is that of admired and cherished friends. All persons who know the contemporary stage are aware that the dramatic productions effected by Henry Irving are works of perfect art, and of the noblest char-To an intellect the most lucid, aspiring and potential that the theatre has shown in this age,—or in any age,—he joins a character the most admirably poised and self-contained, an imagination of prodigious celerity, arder and scope, tremulous sensibility, pure taste, and exquisite refinement. With him is associated Ellen Terry, the one actress of the present time best quali match his peculiar achievements and to enhance their spiender,—a woman of rare beauty, and of that mysterious charm which springs from exalted spirituality of condition and expression,—that elusive genius which, while it entrances the feelings, is a baffling bewilderment to the mind. A combination so extraordinary and authoritative, reinforced with an elaborate professional equipment, and wielding with competent, experienced skill the varied and splendid forces of dramatic art, was, from the outset, predestinate to victory. Permanent success happens because it must happen, and it is never dependent on chance. In the case of these great actors the sovereignty established long ago remains unbroken, and the eager emotion and long-con tinued plaudits that welcomed them last night only ratified a loyal regard that was gained by fascingtion and that lives by nature. At the height of his career and in the plenitude of his powers, Henry Irving has made a wise choice in reverting to Macbeth. With, perhaps, the single exception of King Lear, it is, of all the

characters in Shakespeare, and therefore of all the characters in dramatic literature,—the most diffcult of representation; and to succeed in it is to wear unquestioned the crown of histrionic supremacy. Only a great actor can play Macbeth. Not only do the situations that environ the character make a pro-digious draft upon the emotion, knowledge, skill, endurance and physical powers of its representative: the character itself is so massive complex that only the subtlest dramatic intuition can grasp it, and only the amplest capacity and experience give it authoritative expression. Irving, who has studied it all his life, and played it often, brings to it many qualifications which are final and supreme. No actor has appeared, in our time, who was for one moment comparable with Irving, in the portrayal of characters intrinsically and essentially weird. Macready might, perhaps, have vied with him in this, and also in imagination; but one attribute he abundantly possesses that Macready did not equally possess,-the tender, profound sensibility which, whether it be directed toward the manifestation of afflicted goodness or the delirious agony of insurgent and consclously foredoomed evil, is the inspiration of pathos. Macbeth is a man of illimitable imagination, far-reaching mental grasp and foresight, and a most sensitive poetle temperament; and thus constituted he is haunted by evil spirits and is flend-driven into crime and into terrible misery. The embodiment of him, accordingly, should combine the dread fascination of weird horror with the sinister atmosphere of danger and mystery, and the heart-breaking pathos of unutterable grief. To the attainment and manifestation of precisely those artistic results living has, again and again, shown himself signally and exceptionally compe-tent. The singularity of his person, the melancholy grace of his demeanor, the mournful beauty of his ountenance, the melody of his voice, his poetic ecstasy when agitated and aroused by high thoughts action; his swift, propulsive movement; his pro-pensity for darkly imaginative subjects, his emipictorial style and his spontaneous bent those attributes fit him for Macbeth; and by virtue of a clear, cogent and superb use of all those attributes, his embodiment of Macbeth,-with, per-haps, the qualification that it somewhat lacks volume and continuity of physical power,-is absolutely true to nature and entirely great as poets

Upon this point there has been much difference

opinion, and therefore it seems desirable that what

ever word is said should be said explicitly, and in

manner to be understood. Irving first acted Mac-

beth in 1875, repeated it in 1876, and reproduced it,

with extraordinary magnificence, in 1888; and upon all those occasions his presentment of it was made a theme of controversy, partly because of his unique ideal of the character, declared in print, and partly because of peculiarities in his execution of it. To the library-student of Shakespeare's conthat haunt about this world to drive humanity into sin. To the actor-student, confronted with practical necessity of giving a physical body and a lefinite symbol to the poet's thought, he seems a person originally and elementally depraved,-the baleful, deadly, although specious and pleasingly guileful, exponent of natural wickedness. This discrepancy Irving remarked, and the considerations that affected his judgment are such as a thinker will not ignore. Macbeth reasons and speaks in the highest strain of morality, and in the most spiendid eloquence of poetry,-and he acts like a flend. His preliminary perception of the horrible treachery and cruelty of the murder that he has determined to commit,-and likewise of the terrific consequences which are to ensue upon it,is as clear and searching as the light of day. He perceives, in advance, the piteous aspect of and also that all will be sacrificed and nothing really gained. Yet, aside from an impulse of hesita-tion, quickly swept away by the ironical taunt of the woman into whose mind he has instilled his wicked thought, he never deviates from the hideous purpose to murder a sleeping guest and to usurp a He suffers, in vivid anticipation, the flerce agonies of withering remorse, and he paints those agonies in language of immortal beauty; but he goes straight on to the fulfilment of his design. Such a man is a villain, and all the more a villain because of his intellect and wisdom. In that way the actor seems to have reasoned,—not taking into the scheme, as fully as other thinkers have done, either the self-revealing plea for ministry to a diseased mind, or the influence of the wife, or the in-spirational and compulsory relation of the Weird Sisters to the conduct of Macbeth, and therefore not viewing him as the reluctant, but rather as the willing, eager and sympathetic, instrument of crime; man void of morality, unreal in all things except the senses, and, if a sufferer at all, not a sufferer is conscience, but exclusively in the imagination,

The distinction is a subtle one, and it is entitled to all its legitimate weight; but practically, in the acting of Macbeth, it makes no difference whether the anguish that he is seen to suffer is made to proceed from the brain or from the heart. If the effect of afflicting pathos be added to the effect of gloom, and terrible grandeur and desperate delirium. it matters not in the least from what mental motive the actor proceeds, or upon what basis of theory the structure of his art has been reared As an artistic fact, the man embodied as Macbeth by Irving is not less imperial than infernal, while his misery is as colossal as his crime. salient'springs of controversy as to the performance were, and still are, the peculiarities of the cules; he did not so represent him last night; and the commonly accepted idea is that Macbeth should be shown as "Bellona's bridegroom," and that Bellona's beldegroom is at least seven feet high, covered with hair, refulgent with weapons and reeking with carnage—an incarnate arsenal and a park of artillery. Expectation that Macbeth would be embodied as a gigantic Scotch warrior, of a remote and barbarous age, was not fulfilled in Irving's performance. There is no invariable type of the soldier, any more than there is of the statesman, the prelate, the scientist, the lover, or the sage. Irving presents a soldier, but especially he presents a complex study of ambition working to dark reminiscent of the giory from which it has fallen; unparalleled felicity, the half distrustful, half deflant mood,-which soon becomes insane and savage,-of a man who traffice with evil spirits, and whose feverous dream of life is passed in intimate relation and continual response to every grim and dread symbol of horror, whether in earth or air, and to every whisper floating out of hell. The victorious element of the per-formance,—that which holds the audience, and which ast night swept a vast and brilliant multitude with irresistible force to the crest of enthusiasm,-is the splendid sustainment of the imaginative, personality: upon that the many subtlettes of treatment and felicities of interpretation are twined as